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(Editor's Note: The foregoing discussion of Dr. Schilder's personal views is presented for several reasons: there can be no doubt in anyone's mind that the Schilders (Dr. Franz Alfred and Dr. Maria) know the cowries better

than any other scientist(s); the many years devoted to the unusually thorough study of an almost unbelievably large number of specimens from all corners of the world quite naturally has led the keen minds of these investigators to conclusions and views, possibly far advanced, but at any rate different from those reached by less enduring workers. Since cowries are - and possibly have been for a long time - the "fashion" in shell collecting, many amateurs with less solid backgrounds in paleontology, ecology, zoogeography, genetics and — yes, legal training — may be bewildered and misled by the everincreasing "splitting" in this group. If nothing else, Dr. Schilder's present discussion shows that there are many different approaches to the same subject, in this instance to the classification and naming of animals, all belonging to a fairly well defined group. We are not presenting this paper with a view of "selling" Dr. Schilder's views, nor to criticize them. We wished only to provide a forum for the discussion of these views. Editorially we take no stand in the matter.)

A New Record of *Cadlina limbaughi* (Nudibranchia: Doridacea)

BY

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IN 1962 LANCE DESCRIBED *Cadlina limbaughi* from a series of four specimens, three paratypes from Los Coronados Islands and the holotype from La Jolla, California. To the knowledge of the author, no additional specimens have been recorded since the original description.

On March 20, 1965 a single specimen was dredged aboard the University of Southern California research vessel, Velero IV, by Dr. H. A. Lowenstam of California Institute of Technology. The specimen was taken from a depth of 15 fathoms off Santa Catalina Island (Lat. 33° 40' 30" N.; Long. 118° 14' 18" W.). This constitutes a northward range extension of approximately 50 nautical miles and represents the fifth known specimen of this species.

The specimen (12 mm long by 6 mm wide) conforms quite closely to the original description of the species.

Body color is white with reddish brown rhinophores and six tripinnate and bipinnate branchial plumes. The rhinophores are retractile and contain sixteen perfoliate clavi.

Since the date of collection, an analysis of the epidermal spicules has been performed and the specimen is no longer available for identification. However, a series of color slides was made and the radula was retained to corroborate the author's identification.

I would like to thank Dr. H. A. Lowenstam of California Institute of Technology for permission to report on this specimen.

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